

# SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 26th June 1894.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.							
	Monthly.			1894.		1894.		
1	Vaishya Hitkari ...	Meerut	Mohan Lal	For June	26th	June		
	Bi-monthly.							
2	Akhbar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Moradabad).	Muhammad Majid Husain.	20th	24th	June		125 copies
3	Hamid-ul-Islam...	Moradabad	Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim.	18th	21st			
4	Indian Reformer	Lucknow	Ram Narayan Varma.	1st	20th			
5	Jubilee Paper	Ditto	Yaqub Khan	18th	23rd			300 copies
6	Tohfa-i-Qadiri	Ballia	Abdul Qadir	9th & 15th	21st			125 "
	Tri-monthly.							
7	Akhbar-i-Imania	Lucknow	Saiyad Khid Ali	20th	23rd	June		275 copies
8	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farrukhabad).	Bhagga Khan	"	21st	"		200 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
UNDU—(continued).				1894.		1894.		
Tri-monthly—(continued).								
9	Mufid-i-Km ...	Agra ...	Qadir Ali Khan ...	20th	June ...	24th	June ...	100 copies.
10	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Muhammed Ali ...	"	" ...	22nd	" ...	40 "
Weekly.								
11	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	21st	June ...	23rd	June ...	230 copies.
12	Akbār-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	19th	" ...	21st	" ...	65 "
13	Akbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Abdul Majid Khan...	22nd	" ...	24th	" ...	526 "
14	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	20th	" ...	"	" ...	660 "
15	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Kishun Sarap ...	23rd	" ...	25th	" ...	625 "
16	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	16th	" ...	20th	" ...	128 "
17	Asad ...	Ditto ...	Sajjad Husain ...	22nd	" ...	24th	" ...	200 "
18	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	24th	" ...	"	" ...	400 "
19	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	16th	" ...	22nd	" ...	250 "
20	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	18th	" ...	21st	" ...	446 "
21	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	16th	" ...	20th	" ...	500 "
22	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmā ...	20th	" ...	23rd	" ...	300 "
23	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	10th	" ...	22nd	" ...	250 "
24	Karamnah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yaqub...	17th	" ...	21st	" ...	275 "
25	Kāyasth Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dipnarayan Varmā...	22nd	" ...	24th	" ...	500 "
26	Maula-i-Nār ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	16th & 23rd	" ...	20th & 26th	" ...	45 "
27	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ullah ...	21st	" ...	25th	" ...	435 "
28	Naiyar-i-Klam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	18th & 25th	" ...	20th & 26th	" ...	300 "
29	Najm-ul-Akbār ...	Etawah ...	Ruh-ullah Khan ...	23rd	" ...	26th	" ...	223 "
30	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Saharanpur ...	Avatar Krishn ...	16th	" ...	21st	" ...	275 "
31	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamnā Dās Biswās...	23rd	" ...	26th	" ...	450 "
32	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawās Khan.	15th	" ...	22nd	" ...	117 "
33	Nisām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	21st	" ...	24th	" ...	250 "
34	Nār-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	2nd	" ...	26th	" ...	163 "
35	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	21st	" ...	25th	" ...	350 "
36	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	8th	" ...	20th	" ...	500 "
37	Ras-ul-Akbār ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain ...	18th	" ...	23rd	" ...	400 "
38	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Kishun ...	16th	" ...	20th	" ...	375 "
39	Rās-ul-Akbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	"	" ...	"	" ...	350 "
40	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	10th	" ...	22nd	" ...	250 "
41	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Banwari Lal ...	20th	" ...	21st	" ...	160 "
42	Tohfa i Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	13th & 20th	" ...	20th & 25th	" ...	410 "
43	Tafī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	16th	" ...	20th	" ...	570 "
44	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Ramji Mal Bhargav ...	21st	" ...	22nd	" ...	"
45	Zamānah ...	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasein.	"	" ...	"	" ...	"
Daily.								
46	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasad ...	20th to 26th June ...		20th to 26th June ...		503 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
UNDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
47	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtāz-ul-din ...	19th & 22nd June ...		20th & 23rd June ...		441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.								
Monthly.								
48	Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Nārāyan Dās ...	For June ...		24th	June ...	350 copies.
49	Bhatt Bhāskar ...	Cawnpore ...	Shankar Dayāl ...	For Mar., April, May & June.		21st	" ...	"
Bi-monthly.								
50	Sajjan Vinod ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shri Krishna Lal.	23rd	June ...	23rd	June ...	"
51	Vigya Brindāban ...	Brindaban (Muttra).	Pandit Nannhe Lal,	7th & 21st May & 5th & 20th June.		25th	June ...	250 copies.
Weekly.								
52	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	18th	June ...	20th	June ...	104 copies.
53	Bhārat Jīvan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishna Varmā ...	"	" ...	21st	" ...	1,500 "
54	Nāgri Nirad ...	Mirzapur ...	Kāshi Prasad ...	21st	" ...	24th	" ...	400 "
55	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth Tiwārī...	"	" ...	"	" ...	500 "
56	Sajjan Kirtī Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Kashyā Chālak Dān...	18th	" ...	22nd	" ...	65 "
Daily.								
57	Hindustān ...	Kālikānkar (Partābgarh).	Devi Dayāl Shukl ...	19th to 24th June ...		20th to 25th June.		500 copies.
HINDI-UNDU.								
Monthly.								
58	Masbar-ul-Zīrat ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	For June ...		26th	June ...	60 copies.



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	<b>HINDI-URDU—(concluded).</b>			<b>1894.</b>	<b>1894.</b>	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
59	Kāshi Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	22nd June ...	24th June ...	450 copies (including 248 copies taken by Government).
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
60	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasad ...	9th, 13th & 16th June	21st & 25th June ...	100 copies.
	<b>MARATHI.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
61	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	20th June ...	24th June ...	850 copies.
	<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
62	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan.	18th June ...	22nd June ...	375 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Asin.  
22nd June 1894.

1. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 22nd June, regrets to say that the administration of Kashmir is as unsatisfactory as the State is important from a strategical point of view. The management of domestic affairs was far from satisfactory in the time of the late Maharaja. But on the succession of the present Maharaja to the throne matters went from bad to worse, and consequently the Government of India was obliged to appoint a Resident, establish a Council of State and make necessary arrangements for the defence of the frontier in that quarter. However, difficulties of one kind or another still continue to crop up. A complaint has been made to the effect that Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan, C.I.E., the Home Member of the Kashmir Council, is filling State service with Aligarh men. Judging from the past conduct of the Sardar, the *Azad* would not be surprised if the complaint were well-founded. It is difficult to understand why Government does not interfere and remove the complaint.

Employment of Aligarh men in the service of the Kashmir State.

Colonel.  
24th June 1894.

2. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th June, represents a Native Chief as dancing like a puppet on the fingers of the Resident in his State.

Native Chiefs and Residents.

Tuti-i-Hind.  
16th June 1894.

3. A correspondent of the *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th June, complains that court-fee is levied at 8 per cent on the value of the subject matter in a suit in Rajgarh, and at 6½ per cent. in Khilchipur; though the salaries of Judges and Magistrates who also exercise civil powers do not exceed Rs. 40 or 50. These high rates press severely on the people and should be reduced. The professional money-lenders in Biawara submitted a memorial to the Raja of Rajgarh last year, but in vain. In the neighbouring State of Narsinghgarh, a more reasonable rate, viz., 3½ per cent. prevails.

High rates of court-fee in Rajgarh and Khilchipur States, Malwa.

Sajjan Vinod.  
23rd June 1894.

4. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 23rd June, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that there is wide-spread dissatisfaction among the people at Bharatpur with the conduct of the Maharaja, and that the Sardars and other respectable men have removed their families and property to Agra, Muttra, Hathras and other places. There is reason to fear that all respectable persons will leave Bharatpur in course of time. The Political Agent had better give his attention to the matter.

Maharaja of Bharatpur.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Tuti-i-Hind.  
16th June 1894.

5. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th June, publishes a communication in which the writer states that the Hindu political agitators who established the National Congress have founded the Gorakshini Sabhas with a view to enlist the sympathies of all classes of Hindus in their behalf. They publish newspapers, books and pictures specially designed to increase respect for Brahmans and kine among the Hindu community. Lately tree-marking was effected as a signal to the Hindus to prevent cow-killing by force, even at the expense of their own lives; and 20 Sadhus who were principally responsible for the operation were arrested at Bareilly. The writer finds fault with the *Koh-i-Nur* of Lahore for an article, published in its issue of 19th May 1894, against the use of beef, and observes that the Hindus were once greater flesh-eaters than the Musalmans, and ate even beef, as is evident from the Rigveda and the Puranas. Reference is made in Lethbridge's History of India and Webb and Rowe's Hints to the use of flesh by Raja Ram Chandra. The Hindus are sure to interfere with the sacrifices of cows by Musalmans, but the latter should never take the law into their own hands. The Hindus rebelled against Government in 1857, owing to greased cartridges and in 1894 they will rebel on account of kine. But the Musalmans should keep aloof from the Hindus and continue to obey Government.

Hindus accused of an intention to forcibly put a stop to cow-killing.



6. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 22nd June, states that owing to the severe

Ázád.  
22nd June 1894.

Need for a special Act to regulate the slaughter of kine.

punishments inflicted on the offenders in connection with the Bakr Id riots last year and the precautions taken by Government this year, the late Bakr Id passed off quietly. But religious disputes cannot be considered a thing of the past until satisfactory arrangements are made regarding cow-killing. The interference of Government in religious and social matters is not desirable; but as the slaughter of kine has proved a very fruitful source of strife between the Hindus and Musalmans, Government is bound to interfere. In some cases outbreaks have been found to have been brought about by the unwise proceedings of the local officers. Under these circumstances the Government of India had better pass an Act containing rules for the regulation of cow-killing. Such an Act would be a useful guide to officers, and clearly show the Hindus and Musalmans how far they can go and no further.

7. A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rampur), of the 18th June,

DABDABA-I-SIKANDARI,  
18th June 1894.

Alleged illegal proceedings of the Hindus of Surajpur, Azamgarh district.

writing from Azamgarh, complains that the Chattaris and the Bhunbars are much disaffected towards Government. At Surajpur, about a year ago, the Hindus appointed their own officers to decide all disputes and established a cattle pound. Lately an Ahir's cow was impounded. He was required to pay a fine of Rs. 5. On his threatening to report the matter to the authorities he was severely beaten and robbed of the gold muhar he wore on his neck. Jawahir Singh, Rai Bahadur, Police Inspector, made an investigation and four men were arrested under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate. On the 5th June some witnesses for the prosecution were examined, but the mukhtars for the accused declined to cross-examine them, and asked for the transfer of the case to another district. Next day when the case was again taken up, one of the prisoners threw two or three shoes at Mr. Lovett, the District Magistrate. The man was sentenced to one and a half years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for assault and contempt of Court. All the four prisoners have been committed to the Sessions on the charges brought against them by the Ahir. The writer urges that Government should make an example of the men and not deal with them leniently as it did with the rioters of last year; and also find out if the assault on the Magistrate was instigated by any persons possessing a knowledge of the law. As long as the Musalmans are on the side of Government it need not be afraid of the Hindus. It should prevent newspapers from publishing articles calculated to excite the Hindus. The writer does not understand why no titles were bestowed on any Musalmans in connection with the suppression of riots last year in Azamgarh, although some of them rendered important services.

8. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 18th June, states that though the

RAFI-UL-AKHBAR.  
18th June 1894.

Bakr Id at Benares.

relations between the Hindus and the Musalmans of Benares have always been friendly, alarming rumours spread there in the Bakr Id week. Trees were smeared with mud in several villages, and Muhammadan mosques and houses in Adampur and Jitpur marked with blood. And anxiety among the Musalman community was still more increased by the spread of a rumour to the effect that the head of a slaughtered pig had been suspended from a tree at Bajardih by some evil-minded Hindus. The man who had marked the mosques was arrested by the police. The editor refers to the good arrangements made by the District Magistrate for the maintenance of peace and order on the day of Bakr Id and expresses satisfaction that the festival passed off quietly.

9. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 16th June, praises Mr. E. B.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI  
16th June 1894.

Bakr Id at Bareilly.

Alexander, the Collector of Bareilly, for the satisfactory arrangements made by him regarding Bakr Id. He was on the *qui vive* for two or three days, paying visits to the different parts of the town. Necessary precautions were taken for the secrecy of the sacrifices of cattle. He did not allow even the skins of slaughtered kine to be taken through the streets openly, and had some additional carts made for the purpose; the existing carts being considered insufficient.



NASHIK-AGRA.  
23rd June 1894.

10. The *Nashik-i-Agra*, of the 23rd June, expresses satisfaction that peace was maintained in Agra on the day of Bakr Id through the efforts of the District Magistrate. A Muhammadan stranger, who is known as a Nawab and has rented a large house at Pipal Mandwi, desired to kill four kine at his house; but the Magistrate justly refused permission.

Bakr Id at Agra.

HINDUSTAN.  
20th June 1894.

11. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th June, adverting to the Blue Book on the Simultaneous examination, observes that the Government of India and all the Local Governments, save the Government of Madras, have expressed themselves against the Simultaneous examination. The Governor of Madras is entitled to all praise for declaring that every facility should be afforded to natives for entering the Civil Service. Sir Charles Crosthwaite's opinion is specially open to objection. His Honour has introduced religious controversy into his Minute, and no unprejudiced man can read his Minute without coming to the conclusion that His Honour is biased against the Hindus. His Honour is opposed to the Simultaneous examination on the ground that the preponderance of the European element in the Civil Service is necessary on political grounds, and that the measure would be disagreeable to Musalmans. Sir Charles Crosthwaite says that, though the Musalmans may yield the palm to the Hindus in intellectual qualifications, they are more to be depended on in administrative matters. These are the words of a Governor who rules over many millions of Hindus. Why cannot the Hindus be as much depended on as the Musalmans in administrative matters? The decision of the Secretary of State must cause disappointment to natives, but they should remember that important privileges cannot be obtained easily. There is reason to fear that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's life-long labours will not bear fruit in his life-time. It is easy to reject a reasonable prayer of the people, but difficult to form an idea of the evil effect which such rejection will produce on their minds.

Blue Book on the Simultaneous examination.

ODDH PUNCH.  
21st June 1894.

12. The *Oddh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st June, contains a cartoon in which the Indian National Congress is represented as a European gentleman endeavouring to place a child marked the Simultaneous Civil Service Examination, on a broken reed marked the "Resolution of the House of Commons," but the child threatens to fall. The letter-press is:—The reed cannot support the heavy burden.

Rejection of Mr. Paul's Resolution regarding the Simultaneous Civil Service examination.

HINDUSTAN.  
19th June 1894.

13. The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 19th June, referring to the despatch of the Secretary of State regarding the simultaneous Civil Service Examination, observes that the Government of India and the Secretary of State are afraid that the proposal would lead to a decrease of Europeans and an increase of Bengalis in the Civil Service, which would seriously affect the efficiency of the administration. But such fears are groundless. On the one hand the Europeans are able to hold their own against the Bengalis, and on the other, it is not very clear how the decrease of European Civilians would be injurious to British rule. The maintenance of British rule in this country depends on the loyalty and devotion of the people to the British throne, and not on the aid of a handful of European Civilians or a small British Army. The Secretary of State has not only turned a deaf ear to the reasonable prayer of millions of people, but has also overruled the resolution of the House of Commons.

The same.

ALMORA AKHBAR.  
18th June 1894.

14. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 18th June, observes that the India Council, which is composed of retired Anglo-Indian Officers, who have drawn large salaries and pensions from the Indian treasury and have always looked down with contempt on the children of the soil, could hardly be expected to support a scheme beneficial to the latter. The Secretary of State has naturally accepted their advice, and his decision should be viewed with no surprise. In deciding every important Indian question the Liberals as well as the Conservatives are chiefly influenced by a desire to protect the interests of Europeans and Eurasians. Now Govern-

The same.



ment will not be justified in declaring that the Civil Service Examination is equally open to Europeans and natives.

15. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th June, referring to the memorial submitted by the native Christians of these provinces to the Local Government *anent* their claims to the public service and the comments made by the *Pioneer* in its issue of the 13th June observes that if native

Memorial of the native Christians regarding their employment in the public service.

*Hindustani*,  
20th June 1894.

Christians were excluded from the public service by any Government order, the editor would be the first man to recommend the withdrawal of such order. Government can show no undue indulgence to them, simply because they are Christians. They draw attention to their numbers; but if they number 22,000 in these provinces, the Hindu population is over 40 millions and the Musalman 10 millions. The Civil Service has been monopolized by Europeans, and the Government and Railway offices are full of Eurasians. And now the native Christians claim a share of the subordinate Judicial and Executive Services which are open to Hindus and Musalmans. There is no bar to the admission of Native Christians to the public service. If they find that the nomination system operates to exclude them, they had better ask for the introduction of competition. There is one thing which deserves to be specially noted in connection with them. They keep aloof from the other classes of the native community; and as soon as any of them rises to a good post, he poses as a Eurasian. It is true that the Kayasth element prevails in the public service, but nothing could be more unjust than to accuse the Kayasths of preventing other communities from obtaining Government appointments. If the Native Christians labour under any disability, it should be removed by all means. But they have no preferential claim on the ground of their being Christians.

16. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th June, quotes some extracts from Sir Charles Elliott's speech at Darjeeling, and condemns the speech as opposed to the policy of religious tolerance declared by Her Majesty in her proclamation of 1858.

Sir Charles Elliott's speech at Darjeeling.

*Rahbar*,  
16th June 1894.

17. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 16th June, says that the Secretary of State expresses regret at the natives being shot dead by European soldiers, but does not consider it expedient to prohibit soldiers from carrying arms when off duty. As long as restrictions are not imposed on the carrying of arms by soldiers, natives will continue to be shot and the Criminal Courts will have to let off the accused on one pretext or another. The mis-carriages of justice in mixed cases are simply disgraceful.

Shooting accidents.

*Najm-ul-Hind*,  
16th June 1894.

18. The *Nyaya Sudha* (Nagpur), of the 18th June, referring to Book circular No. 10, dated 3rd April 1894, in which Mr. Woodburn, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, warns the officers subordinate to him that it is his orders regarding the payment of price of supplies and the wages of coolies are not strictly obeyed

*Nyaya Sudha*,  
18th June 1894.

Circular issued by the Chief Commissioner warning the officers in the Central Provinces to obey his orders in the matter of *rasad*.

by any officer, he will incur his displeasure and will be severely punished. The editor hopes that no officer will disobey the Chief Commissioner's orders in the matter of *rasad* in future, and that the officials in charge of the Settlement operations in the province will carefully bear those orders in mind.

19. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th June, refers to the correspondence that passed between Mr. Ross Scott, the Sessions Judge of Lucknow, and Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma, the editor of the *Advocate* and the *Hindustani*, regarding the alleged abuse of pleaders and witnesses, and the alleged assault on one witness named Kundan, by the Judge during the trial of a riot case. The Judge denies the charge of assault and says that he only caught the witness to turn him round to confront the prisoners. The *Hindustani* publishes the Munshi's letters to the Judge, which appeared in

Alleged misconduct of Mr. Ross Scott, the Sessions Judge of Lucknow.

*Hindustani*,  
20th June 1894.



the *Advocate* of the 19th June; the Judge's letters not being published in compliance with his wishes.

**NAJIB-UL-HIND.**  
16th June 1894.

20. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 16th June, expresses concurrence with the *Police News* of Meerut in thinking that Thakur Kalian Singh, the city Inspector of police at Allahabad, deserves the title of Rao Bahadur in consideration of his long and meritorious service.

Thakur Kalian Singh, Police Inspector at Allahabad.

**TOHFA-I-QADIRI.**  
15th June 1894.

21. The *Tohfa-i-Qadiri* (Ballia), of the 15th June, received on the 21st idem, referring to the quarrel between the late Hindu Munsif and the Musalman police Sub-Inspector at Sahaswan in the Budaun district (see paragraph 33, page 419, of the Selections from Vernacular news papers, No. 40 of 1893), observes that the Sub-Inspector incurred the displeasure of the Munsif's Hindu friends, such as the Deputy Collector, the Tahsildar, the Court Inspector, &c., who made false complaints against him to the authorities. The District Superintendent of Police was deceived by their complaints and got him dismissed. He has appealed to Government which, it may be hoped, will make a thorough inquiry and do him justice.

Dismissal of the Sub-Inspector of police at Sahaswan, Budaun district.

**POLICE NEWS.**  
8th June 1894.

22. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 8th June, says that police officials in this country are seldom successful in detecting offenders in difficult criminal cases, as they generally do not possess the qualifications, nor have received the training necessary for a detective officer. In recruiting the police force the measurements of the body are the first consideration, the intellectual qualifications being matters of secondary importance; and officials are employed at places, far remote from their homes, where they possess no local knowledge and are not fully acquainted with the language and character of the people. A separate detective force had better be organised in each province which should be recruited from competent men; a suitable number of detectives being attached to each district. They should be allowed to dress like private gentlemen and given suitable pay.

Suggestion regarding the organisation of a separate detective police force.

**AKHBAR-I-ISLAM.**  
22nd June 1894.

23. The *Akhbar-i-Islam* (Agra), of the 22nd June, states that since the construction of the water works which have involved the Agra Municipal Board into heavy debt, the finances of the Board have got into an unsatisfactory condition. Indeed, the Board is on the high road to bankruptcy, unless it reduces the expenditure; mere complaints of financial pressure can avail nothing. The Board ought to put the shoulder to the wheel and enforce strict economy. The services of the Secretary might be dispensed with and the establishment curtailed without difficulty. Munshi Sheo Narain, Rai Bahadur, has held the office of Secretary for a good many years, and made a fortune which will last him and his descendants for seven generations. Now the Board cannot afford his high pay. He had better retire and have some rest; the duties of Secretary being also made over to Mr. Crawshaw, the able and energetic Municipal engineer. On his retirement the Rai Bahadur might assist the Municipal officials with his valuable advice free.

Suggestion regarding the retirement of Munshi Sheo Narain, Rai Bahadur, Secretary to the Municipal Board, Agra.

**ANIS-I-HIND.**  
23rd June 1894.

24. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 23rd June, says that there can hardly be two opinions as to the great increase of work in the revenue offices since the reorganisation of the office establishment by Mr. Cust. In fact the work has doubled, trebled, quadrupled, and in some cases has even increased tenfold. It was expected that Mr. Alexander, who was placed on special duty to revise the establishment, would increase it; but his recommendations are not quite satisfactory. The appointment of a Naib Nazir in Tahsils will give some relief to the hard-worked tahsil officials; but the unfortunate ahlmas in the Collectors' Offices have been left out in the cold. They have more than enough to do and are not allowed to take work home. Hitherto they received some help from apprentices, but they have been deprived of that help; the number of apprentices having been reduced under Mr. Alexander's scheme. At least one paid

Suggestion regarding the increase of apprentices in the Collectors' offices to assist ahlmas.



apprentice on Rs. 10 or 15 a month may be attached to each court in the larger districts to assist the ahl-mads.

25. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 23rd June, says that the Musalmans accuse the Hindus of smearing the trees with mud, but that the tree-daubing is really the work of the Musalmans themselves. They are secretly anxious to regain their lost supremacy; but the Hindus desire the continuance of British rule.

*SAJJAN VINOD.*  
23rd June 1894.

Discharge of the Sadhu and his spiritual preceptor arrested at Cawnpore for marking trees.

26. The *Zamānah* (Cawnpore), of the 21st June, states that the Sadhu who was arrested for marking-trees at Cawnpore and his Guru have both been discharged.

*ZAMĀNAH.*  
21st June 1894.

Suggested punishment of so-called soothsayers when their predictions prove false.

27. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th June, states that a preacher at Calcutta has made a prediction that within two years a great commotion will take place in the world, and all the powers will be fighting with one another. Baseless predictions like these do no good, but simply create unrest in the people; and the writer thinks that the Government should take an agreement from the so-called soothsayers, before allowing them to publish their predictions, to the effect that if the latter turn out false they will receive condign punishment.

*COLONEL.*  
24th June 1894.

Purchase of land by vakils in Oudh.

28. A correspondent of the *Hindustani*, (Lucknow), of the 20th June, complains that there are Vakils in Oudh, who have bought land, and who, on suits being instituted against them as land-holders, keep other Vakils from giving any assistance to the suitors in the prosecution of their suits. The writer takes exception to the proceedings of such Vakils and asks the members of the Legislative Council to draw the attention of the Local Government to the matter.

*HINDUSTANI.*  
20th June 1894.

Alleged existence of slave-trade in the Saharanpur district.

29. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 16th June, draws the attention of the Magistrate of Saharanpur to a paragraph in the *Akhbār-i-Am* of Lahore, dated the 7th idem, regarding the alleged existence of slave-trade in that district. A Brahman of Garhwal is said to have made a report at the Kankhal police-station to the effect that his two daughters were kidnapped by a Brahman of Kankhal and an inhabitant of Hardwar, and sold for two thousand rupees to two old Khattris at Shikarpur, Sindh, who married them. There are two Brahmans in Kankhal and one man in Hardwar who are accustomed to kidnap and sell girls in this way. Two hundred girls have already been sold by them in Shikarpur.

*NAJM-UL-HIND.*  
16th June 1894.

Sub-Registrar at Benares.

30. A correspondent of the *Riāz-ul-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th June, states that the Sub-Registrar at Benares is unable to cope with the heavy registration work in that town and urges the appointment of a joint sub-registrar to assist him.

*RIĀZ-UL-AKHBĀR.*  
16th June 1894.

Dismissal of many men employed in the Settlement office at Bijnor.

31. The *Tutī-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th June, complains that twenty or thirty men who were employed in the Settlement Office at Bijnor on the recommendation of Munshi Saiyid Ashafāk Husain have been unjustly dismissed.

*TUTĪ-I-HIND.*  
16th June 1894.

Income-tax assessments in Jhānsi.

32. A correspondent of the *Nasīm-i-Agra*, of the 23rd June, complains that the income-tax appears to have been assessed rather heavily on ordinary shop-keepers and artisans, while the assessments have been light in the case of the rich.

*NASĪM-I-AGRA.*  
23rd June 1894.

Appointment of a commission to inquire into the material condition of India.

33. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 23rd June, referring to the rumour that a commission will be appointed in England to inquire into the material condition of India, urges that the admission of some competent natives to the commission is absolutely necessary. The income-tax

*ODH AKHBĀR.*  
23rd June 1894.



assessments and official reports are no true index to the real condition of the people which is known only to shrewd Indian politicians.

**MINNUPUR.**  
21st June 1894.

34. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 21st June, regrets to say that there is much distress among the poorer classes in the Jhānsi, Jalaun and Lalitpur districts owing to the scarcity of grain.

Scarcity of grain in Jhānsi, Jalaun and Lalitpur districts.

### III.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**PRAYAG SAMÁCHAR.**  
21st June 1894.

35. The *Prayág Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 21st June, complains that on the 15th idem, a cart-driver carried 47 bags of wheat weighing 117½ maunds in his cart from the railway goods-shed at Allahabad, each bag containing 2½ maunds of wheat. The buffaloes drew the cart with difficulty as far as Mirganj, where they fell on the ground quite exhausted. The driver then removed 16 bags, but still the buffaloes were unable to draw the cart which itself soon broke down under the heavy load. The Municipal officials should see that carts are not overloaded in this way.

Over-loading of carts at Allahabad.

**COLONEL.**  
24th June 1894.

36. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th June, complains that the butchers at Moradabad do not put up screens at their stalls in the proper way and remove them altogether at 4 P. M. in utter disregard of the orders of the authorities.

Butchers at Moradabad.

**ALLAHABAD :**  
The 2nd July 1894.

**PRIYA DAS, M. A.,**  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.